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LATER FOREIGN NEWS!

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

By the arrival of the bark *Astoria* and clipper ship *Windward*, we have received San Francisco papers to July 25th, containing telegraphic date from New York to July 18th and London to July 6th.

* The news from Europe is very important.

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, July 17th.—The Senate passed the joint resolution relieving the China Mail Company from the obligation to stop at Honolulu, but requiring them to make thirteen instead of twelve trips yearly, and appropriating \$50,000 to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and Honolulu, and to build a branch line of the Pacific Railroad hill to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The House debated and voted on the Rousseau bill. The resolution to expel General Rousseau received the following vote—yes, 72; nays, 49, and was rejected by a two-thirds vote. The bill was referred to the Committee on War and Navy. Mr. Grinnell was re-elected without a division. The House then adopted a resolution to reprimand General Rousseau by ayes 89 to 29. General Rousseau was in his seat during the proceedings.

General Stevens, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last session, reported a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 23d.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens took decided ground in favor of continuing the session till December.

Mr. Colfax said it was almost a physical impossibility to adjourn so early as the 23d.

Mr. Grinnell and others had voted to adjourn, and announced that the Senate had decided not to set up the bill regulating appointments to office; but that the President should have a fair trial, and if he made an improper use of his patronage something could be done to put a check on him.

The President, this afternoon nominated to the Senate Alexander W. Randall, now First Assistant, to be Postmaster General, vice Mr. Donisthorpe, resigned.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, in a discussion on the new bill, said he expected the Senate would do anything to break the Senate's stamping of a legal monopoly, which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, confederating and consolidating almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were being taxed enormously for telegraph facilities.

Military Interference in Tennessee.

Washington, July 17th.—The following dispatch was received to day from General Thomas, dated Nashville, Tenn., and addressed to Lieutenant General Grant at Washington:

"Some of the members of the House of Representatives, in General Assembly, conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum being formed, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Still I intend to act."

(Signed) "Gen. H. Thomas,"

"Major General Commanding."

The following answer was immediately given:

"WASHINGTON, July 17th.—General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the army. The whole of the State of Tennessee, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political units of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them."

(Signed) "R. M. STANTON,"

"Secretary of War."

The Tennessee House of Representatives, yesterday, passed a resolution in reference to the case of Mr. Williams, of Carter county, in whose favor it now understood, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Parker, and the authorities of the Justice department, and instructed Captain Hudnut, the Sergeant-at-Arms, to present the said resolution to the English Parliament. The English Parliament had adjourned till July 5th, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a Cabinet. He sought to obtain support of the leading Whigs and Liberals who have acted against the Russell Cabinet, but failed, and a conservative ministry was elected.

Threatening demonstrations had taken place in London, among the lower orders, on the return question.

The great Eastern would sail from Sheerness on the 20th.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet, and active intervention is reported already abroad.

Farther Point, July 15.—The steamer *Nova Scotia* brings dates, via Londonerry, of the 6th.

A great battle took place on the 24th of July, near the Prussian camp, obtaining a great and complete victory. The battle lasted twelve hours, the Austrians being commanded by General Baudier, and the Prussians by General Blücher. The battle was fought between Hainau and Königsgratz, and until 10 A. M., the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantage was with Prussia. At 2 P. M., after an obstinate defense, the Russians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, and when the Prussians arrived, drove them out of their other positions, and by 7 P. M., were in full retreat to Königsgratz pursued by the Prussian cavalry. The Austrians were in complete rout, and the road was strewn with baggage, which they threw away. The killed and wounded on both sides was great, but owing to the number of the Austrians who had been captured, the Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 wounded prisoners and several guns and several flags.

Three Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded, and Prince Liechtenstein and Prince Montenegro were prisoners. The Austrian Field Marshal Von Wartensleben, arrived at the Prussian Headquarters at Horitz on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 6th makes the following announcement: "An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of the Empire, in the battle of Ligny, the French, under the idea expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, despatched to France and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately commanding with the troops of Prussia and Italy to march to obtain an armistice."

It is thought that a battle will take place in a few days. On the morning of the 7th, a skirmish took place between the outposts of the insurgents and a cavalry force of the Spanish Captain General. Several were wounded on each side, and three Spanish officers killed. The rebels, who had marched through the streets of Havana, and the platoons were ready to free themselves from the yoke of Spain. Just as the *Clio* left, there was a report that the Spanish Governor's Private Secretary had been assassinated in Havana. [All a hoax.]

President's Veto.

Washington, July 16th.—The President has sent his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, recapitulating his previous objections, and stating that the present bill, while, in any way, continues until after the next session.

Mr. Elliott moved to postpone the question on the veto until to-morrow.

Mr. Le Blond moved to take it up now. The House then voted—aye, 103; nays, 33, and the bill passed over the pocket veto.

On the 17th—Washington special dispatches say that within three hours after the receipt of the President's veto message in the House, the Freedmen's Bureau bill had triumphantly passed both Houses of Congress, and was proclaimed by Mr. Foster as the law of the land. The vote in the House was 103 to 33, and in the Senate 33 against 12.

In New Haven the other day a horse catching sight of an elephant, rolled up his eyes in fright, gave one leap into the air, and died instantly. "Seeing the elephant" was too much for him.

The personality of the late Mr. Collier has been shown under eight thousand heads. His will was dated June 1, and he died the day before his death. He left his wife a life interest in all his property, which is to be divided between his five daughters.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the Jamaica atrocities have returned to England, and the result of their inquiries is published in the London *Times*. It appears that several hundred persons were killed and 1,000 houses were burned, depriving 4,000 persons of their homes. 800 witnesses were examined by the Commissioners, and the substance of their evidence has been published. It shows a systematic plan of arson and atrocities which is to be divided between the most barbarous government, and is utterly without excuse.

Censors Explosives or Nitro-Glycerine.—From an Eastern paper we gather the following in relation to an accident that occurred in one of the northern Cantons of Switzerland, on the borders of Germany. A box of this explosive material had been unloaded by a steamer, and the box had been secured by packages under a shed adjoining the stable of a public house. A cab driver, finding the lid of the box started, and the oil being concealed, by reason of the cold, concluded to help himself to a sufficient quantity to grease the wheels of his carriage, which he was about to do, but, unfortunately, the gunpowder exploded to his own fortune in finding grease so handy. The following day the cab was used to convey a party to a neighboring station, when an explosion occurred, destroying the carriage, killing one horse, and severely wounding the driver and passengers.

New York, July 16.—The steamer *America*, from Southampton, has arrived.

The *London Times*, June 27th, says: The King of Italy yesterday requested the assistance of France against Austria, offering in exchange the Island of Sardinia in addition to important concessions upon the Roman question. The Italian army is concentrated at Cremona and Piacenza.

Dates of July 3d.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AUGUST 11, 1866.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
VOL. XI. NO. 5. WHOLE NO. 533.

European News.

FAIRFIELD POINT, July 11.—The steamer *St. David*, from Liverpool the 28th, passed at 10:30 this evening.

Nothing is known of the Ministerial arrangements, but it is believed that the Queen has authorized Earl Derby to form a new Ministry, and promises him her support. A meeting of the chief Conservatives was to be held on the 28th, after which Earl Derby would proceed to the 29th, and the Queen would be present at the consultation.

Great Britain has published a proclamation in which she has acknowledged the independence of the United States.

The situation in Bohemia a Vienna telegram of the 28th says it is officially announced that in the battle near Glatz the Prussians lost many prisoners and eighteen guns. After the battle a Russian General proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Bismarck Gablenz, and the headquarters of Prince Charles had been removed beyond Glatz.

The war news is important. The Prussians, in Bohemia, are making victorious progress, and had gained a victory over the Crown Prince, and that under Prince Charles, had been completely effected.

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